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COMEDY

They parted, with clasps of hand,
And kisses, and burning tears.
They met, in a foreign land,
After some twenty years;

Met as acquaintances meet,
Smilingly, tranquil-eyed—
Not even the least little beat
Of the heart upon either side!

They chatted of this and that.
The nothings that make up life:
She in a Gainsborough hat,
And he in black for his wife.

Ah what a comedy this is!
Neither was hurt, it appears:
She had forgotten his kisses.
And he had forgotten her tears.

The Golden Dollar.

Sunset burnished the apple trees and checkered the path winding through them and crossed the ragged and discolored coat of the man crouching in the tall blue grass, munching a great red apple. There was a ravenous look in his glittering black eyes as he turned them restlessly from side to side; a ravenous expression in his pinched and swarthy face, and something exceedingly ravenous in the way he set his small white teeth into the apple, and bolted the mouthfuls.

There was also an alert look in his eyes as if he dreaded detection, and he shrunk back behind the tree, and crouched lower in the grass, as the laugh of a child and the patter of little feet came down the beaten path near by.

There came simultaneously with these sounds the clatter of a horse's hoofs on the turnpike road beyond, and the hungry black eyes, peering through the tall grass heads, saw the blue dress and white apron of a little girl flying down the path towards the gate, and a large bearded man entering it, and at the same time throwing the reins of his horse over one of the posts.

He stopped and held out his arms to the little girl as she ran gleefully towards him, and folding them around her, tossed her lightly upon his broad shoulder.

"What's that?" asked the child, clinging with one arm to his neck, and pointing with the other to a small bag he carried in his hand—a linen bag lettered with blue.

"Money, my little lady," he said, shaking the bag until it gave out a metallic ring. "Little, shiny gold dollars, as bright as your eyes and as yellow as your hair."

"Give them to me," said the child, imperiously reaching down her dimpled hand.

"Too many," he said, shaking his head in her imprisoned arms, as he walked slowly up the path. "It's too heavy for you."

"How many?" she inquired, still reaching down her hand.

"Three hundred," he answered; "three hundred round, yellow dollars, and I'll give you one of them with a hole in it to wear around your neck when we get into the house" And they passed out of sight, over the checkered path and under the burnished trees.

The man—he was a very young man—scarcely more than a boy—crouching low in the grass, stared hungrily after them, until their voices, as well as their forms, were lost to his sight, and then, as, he raised himself to a half-sitting posture, he muttered:

"Three hundred bright, shiny dollars—oh!" and there was given to the respiration, long drawn out, an exceedingly ravenous sound.

The burnished light died on the treetops, to be replaced by the silvery tissue of moonlight. The dove hushed her silvery song on the hill near by; and perfect quiet settled down over the white washed house in the orchard, where the bearded man slept with the golden head of his motherless child on his breast, and the bag of golden dollars under his pillow.

The ancient clock shows in the dim light of the night lamp like a tall sentinel in the corner, telling out the seconds, throb by throb. With a preparatory gurgle in its throat, it hoarsely proclaims the hour—midnight. Its voice drowns the slight noise at the window, as the sash slides up. A dark figure, with eyes that gleam in a pale scared face, creeps stealthily through and stands within the room, breathless and shivering.

The head of the sleeping man moves, restlessly, and he throws up one arm, raising a corner of the pillow, and an end of the blue lettered bag becomes visible.

The silent figure, standing like a statue near the window, steals noiselessly towards the bed, and reaching out a shaking hand, grasps the bag of gold and begins to draw it carefully from its hiding place.

Just at that moment the blue eyes of the child open, and she shrieks out in affright. The sleeping man suddenly awakened, springs from the bed, and fastened his hands on the neck of the throat of the intruder.

"Thief!" he exclaims, "you would steal my money, would you?" And he shakes him until the slender man in his grasp sinks upon his knees on the floor, gasping and purple-faced.

"Papa, don't, don't, !" and the hands of the child grasp and tug at her father's arm. "Let him go!" she shrieks, "let him go!"

As these words, half pleading, half commanding, and wholly frightened, ring through the room, the muscular hands drop from the throat of the victim, and he spurns him with his foot. The blue lettered bag has fallen upon the floor.

"Go, you scoundrel!" he says in fierce anger, "but for the child I think I should kill you, sneak thief that you are!"

The man remains crouched upon the floor, and look about him in a dazed way.

The little girl goes up to him, and halts before him.

"Did you want to steal papa's dollars? There's too many of them, and you oughtn't to steal—it's wicked. I'll give you one," and she draws a blue ribbon upon which is suspended a gold dollar over her curly head, and gives it into his hand, which mechanically closes over it.

"Eva," says her father, sternly, and he reaches out his hand to take back the coin.

"Let him have it," cries the child, stamping her small, bare foot, imperiously, and again her father harkens to her voice, and drops his hand.

"Go," he says, contemptuously, pointing to the open widow. "Go as you came, through the window."

The man, grasping the blue ribbon in his fingers, rises slowly, and goes to the window, and climbs out. He returns and looks back, and sees the child Eva standing at the open casement.

"I was starving," he mutters, looking at her.

"Poor man," she says, "buy something to eat with the gold dollar," and as he goes away into the night she leans her curly head out of the window, and calls after him in her sweet voice:

"Don't ever try to steal any more!"

Years afterward, when the child Eva had grown into a beautiful woman, and when the apples dropped upon her father's grave, and the whitewashed house in the orchard had passed into other hands, she was present at a brilliant assemblage.

She was among them, but not of them; she was there not to be amused, but to amuse; she was not a guest, but only a voice.

"Who is she?" inquired the distinguished statesman in whose honor the assemblage had met.

"Only my governess," answered the velvet-robed and diamond-decked hostess. "But she has a wonderful voice,' she added, apologetically, "so I had her come in to sing."

"The statesman looked after her with strange intentness.

"What is her name?" he asked.

"Eva, Errom," answered the lady deprecatingly, as if she thought somehow the name might be offensive, and should therefore be spoken apologetically.

The gentleman was looking at the black robed figure of the girl at the piano, whose wonderful voice was thrilling through the room, and he made no response for a minute, and at the end of that time he was the centre of admirers and satellites that were always eager to gather around him.

Later on, when the marvellous voice was hushed, and the black-robed form had vanished, as was expected, with its sound, the political star with his circle of satellites was standing near an open window looking out upon the flowery lawn, over which the moonlight lay like a silvery mist. As he talked to those about him in his cold, proud way—for it was said of him, that he was all brain, but heartless, so far as the tender passions were concerned—he glanced occasionally out in the night. And in one of these glances, perhaps, he saw the figure moving like a dark shadow among the trees.

Five minutes afterward he was making his apologies and adieus to the regretful hostess who bewailed the pressing business which called him away; and then the star faded from its satellites, and the very walls seemed to mourn the light withdrawn.

Miss Errom, the governess, wandering alone over the lawn, hearing a step behind her, turned to find the star shining upon her obscurity.

He stood before her in the moonlight with his bared head bowed in a kind of reverential manner that bewildered her. After a startled moment in which she had involuntarily halted, she bent her head slightly in acknowledgment of his presence, and was about to pass on.

"Pardon me, Miss Errom," he said detaining her with a gesture; "I have followed you here to-night, driven by the remembrance, which has never for an hour left me, of the great debt of gratitude I owe you."

"You owe me no acknowledgments," she said, interrupting him, and speaking coldly, while she drew her slight form up haughtily, in the moonlight," If my music has entertained you, I have given it because I was hired to do so. I am a paid governess in the house and of my own free will would not have entered the parlors to-night," and with a haughty inclination of the head, she again made a movement to pass on, and again he detained her by an almost imploring gesture.

"Miss Errom," he said, "I beg that you will not misconstrue my motives in seeking you to-night. I have sought you for five years, "and he looked steadily into her face, as she stared in a kind of dumb bewilderment at him.

"Whatever I am—whatever I may be of good, under God, I owe to you."

His voice was low and vibrating, and he stood, as he had stood throughout the interview, in a reverential attitude before her, with the moonlight silvering his bowed head.

"I don't understand what you are saying," she stammered.

"Probably not," he responded. "The little drama in which you took a part with me years ago, and which lifted me out of darkness into light—out of vice into virtue—would naturally make a deeper impression upon me than upon you, a little child."

Still she stared in dumb bewilderment at him.

He reached up and drew from his bosom a strip of narrow, faded blue ribbon, on which gleamed a small gold coin.

"Do you remember this?" he asked, holding it towards her.

She stared from it to him, and a faint recollection seemed struggling into her face.

"I don't know," she said confusedly. "I seem to remember something about a gold dollar which I gave to—"

"Exactly!" he said, "which you gave to a midnight robber. It has been my talisman ever since." And he touched it reverently with his lips, and replaced it in his bosom.

"But how—. Where did you get it?" she asked, in amazement.

"It was to me you gave it," he answered.

"And you were—" she commenced, and halted in the speech, working her fingers nervously together.

"I was the would-be-robber," he said, "and but for you, would now be filling a felon's cell or a felon's grave," and he dropped before her as before a presence not of this earth.

For full five minutes he remained standing silent and bowed before her, while she stared at him with the bewilderment slowly passing out of her face. When she spoke it was in her own natural tones, unbroken by embarrassment:

"It has been a dead secret, as it were," she said gently, "all these years. Let it remain so."

From that evening for several months the velvet-robed and diamond-decked hostess of the stately mansion became the envied of all the other aspirants to the statesman's favor, by the attractions her home seemed to possess for him, so frequent were his visits. And ambitious parents and blooming daughters were scandalized when six months after, the great political star, entering a carriage one morning, met the governess at the gate of the stately mansion, and driving with her to a little church near by, quietly married her.

Writing.

The first method of presenting thoughts to the eye was the pictoral system. This mode of writing is quite profusely given in the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which the priests employed in a symbolical and allegorical manner. "The eye, for instance, became a symbol of Providence, the bird an emblem of swiftness, the scaling-ladder a representative of a siege." Champollion claims that the hieroglyphics are divisible into three distinct classes, the symbolic, the phonetic and figurative signs. It is unknown when picture writing was invented. Some writers affirm that letters came into use when the abbreviations of pictorial signs became necessary as the system extended. For example, two hands and a bow took the place of an archer; an eye and sceptre signified a monarch. In time even these curtailed signs were found to be inadequate to the wants of the people in giving signs to thoughts. Figures were employed to represent language and its separate organic elements. It is unknown when alphabetic or letter writing was first discovered. It is supposed that Moses was acquainted with the art of writing, which proves that its existence was known at a very early period. The Greeks and Romans asserted that the Phœnicians were the inventors of letters. Some attribute the invention of letters to Moses, others believe that Abraham knew the art of writing, and we are also told by some learned historians that Abel knew the use of letters. The Jewish Rabbi say "God created letters on the evening of the first Sabbath."

A very singular invention of a syllable alphabet is related of a Cherokee Indian, who was ignorant of the English tongue, and could not read a word in any language. This poor savage succeeded in producing in 1824 an alphabet so complete that he was able to write a letter. The Cherokees were delighted, the youth of the band travelled a great distance to learn the new art of writing and reading, which from the peculiarity of the alphabet and language they could acquire in three days sufficiently to practice themselves and to teach others. Types for printing in this character have been cast. The appearance of the language thus printed is singularly uncouth and barbarous.

The invention of marks for punctuation is ascribed to Aristophanes, the famous Greek grammarian. Abbreviations of words were not made in ancient writing, except upon coins and inscriptions. There are extant some remains of an ancient system of writing in which all the characters are formed by different combinations of one simple element. No satisfactory method of interpretation has ever been given of these writings. Of all books now in existence the writings of Moses and the Book of Job are considered the most ancient.

The Mexicans used the pictural method of writing. It is related that "they apprised their King, Montezuma, of the landing of the Spaniards by means of a linen cloth, on which this event was represented by pictures of visible objects." The manner of reading the Mexican picture-writing is different from all others. It is in columns, beginning at the bottom to read. The Japanese and Chinese also write in columns, but they read from the top, going from the right to the left. The Germans first wrote in the Latin characters; their alphabet was not in general use until the thirteenth century, The "monastic" alphabet was used in Germany as early as the eleventh century. About the time of the Roman conquest writing was first practiced in Britain. The several forms of French writings derive their names from the different races of kings who have ruled that country.

The Greeks have ever manifested great enthusiasm in promoting knowledge. The first library that is known was collected by Pisistratus, who lived at Athens. King Attalus had a library that contained 200,000 books on rolls. The celebrated library of Alexandria was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus; it is said to have numbered 700,000 volumes. It was destroyed in 642 A. D. The first private library is supposed to be the one founded by P. Emilius, 167 B. C. The first public library was founded by Asinius Pallio, in the hall of the Temple of Liberty on Mount Aventine Augustus founded the celebrated library in the Temple of Apollo on Mount Palatine. The Romans had several large private libraries. Tyrannio, a native of Pontus, who was taken prisoner by Lucullus and brought to Rome as a slave, and receiving his freedom, taught grammar and rhetoric, investing much of his earnings in buying books, and is said to have collected a library of 30,000 volumes. Constantius established a public library at Constantinople. Its contents increased from time to time to 120,000 volumes. It was destroyed by fire in A. D. 477.

Riding a Bronco.

Tom Newland has an Indian who places a high estimate on his equestrian ability. There was a horse to be brought to town a few days ago and the Indian was given the job. He was told he was "bronco," but it was "esta bueno me sabe." Hitching the animal to a tree, he carefully placed the sweat cloth on him; then the blanket, the bridle and the saddle; at each performance giving vent to a satisfied "Ah, hah," each ejaculation growing intenser, till he got into the saddle. All this time the "bronco," looked as unlike Alexander the Great's war horse, Bucephalus, as a carpenter's saw-horse. The Indian started; he gained the crest of the hill where the scrub oak was thickest; he turned and gave another "Ah, hah," which was followed so closely by "whoa" that it sounded like a compound word. Then something rose to a few feet in the air, went back and rose again. There was a cloud of dust, a heap of Apache talk, a flash of bright colors, and—silence. When Tom went up, he found the horse grazing in the most orthodox fashion and a strip of white breechclout and a pair of brown legs surmounted red stockings and iron-clad shoes sticking up from the middle of a scrub oak, like a new sort of plant. Tom got him out of the brush and when he said: "Ah, hah," the Indian looked as though he wanted to go on the war-path.

During a late thunder-storm near London, England, a great ball of fire was seen to descend from the clouds into a lake. After the storm was over a hundred dead fish, including two carp, weighing together twenty-three pounds, were found floating on the surface near the spot where the fireball was seen to strike.

At the Table.

It is impossible to estimate properly the immense influence which is exerted upon the household by the atmosphere of the family table. If it is true that one does not come out of a room the same person who went in, the mind ever after retaining the impress of what affected it there, what great results must be achieved from the meeting three times a day in the dining-room, from the conversation indulged in, and the sentiments habitually expressed there. A neat well-ordered table, is in itself a lesson to the children. I have noticed that a sensitive child almost invariably has better manners when dressed in its best, and have seen with surprise the effect produced upon a certain small boy of my acquaintance by handsomely-dressed ladies who are polite to him. To the inviting table, where there should be always something attractive, however simple the meal may be, most children will come prepared to behave properly. At this table the mother will not take her seat with disordered hair and soiled collar, remarking, with the air of a martyr, that it is the first time she has sat down to-day. The head of the house, if the dinner is not exactly to his mind, will not resent it as a personal affront. It really is worth while, and when philosophically considered is a matter of great importance, to lay aside as far as possible all thoughts of the hard work done before and to be done after a meal, and to allow no vexatious questions to be discussed at this time. The habit of brooding over our work and exhausting ourselves by going it all over in our minds is one to be studiously avoided. There is nothing which takes from one's energy more than this, and it is a frequent cause of insanity. Everybody knows that food digests better when eaten in agreeable company. It was something more than a pleasantry which made a friend remark, that he could not have his wife and child pass the summer vacation away from him, as it gave him dyspepsia. The poor child who comes to grief at the table, and is sent away from it with his dinner half eaten, and who suffers the whole afternoon with an undigested lump of food in his stomach, is to be pitied, and it is a wise plan to explain to children, that in this way they will be punished for bad conduct at the table. It follows, then, that pleasant surprises in the way of preparing favorite dishes, that good taste, too much painstaking in arranging all the appointments of the table and dining-room, rise above a mere ministering to the animal existence, and affect the finer issues of life. Good behavior and cheerfulness ought to accompany each meal as naturally and unvaryingly as bread and butter. The happy laughter which distributes nervous force, and calls the blood from the brain, allowing the stomach to get its share, should be heard more frequently at our tables. No one should feel at liberty to say one word which is not at least kind and thoughtful, any more than he would withhold a sufficient quantity of food. These facts need more careful consideration than they have usualy received.

London Fogs.

The dense fogs which so frequently convert London day into night, while the surrounding country is bright with sunshine, are commonly attributed to the smoky coal which London burns; and it has been proposed to import Pennsylvania anthracite as a remedy. Doubtless smoke has somethiug to do with the density and blackness of London fogs; but we very much doubt the possibility of largely dispelling them by any change of fuel. It is, we believe, not so much the smoke of London fires as the great volume of water vapor which they produce that serves as the primary cause of the fogs. A necessary product of combustion is water; and the millions or more fires of London must send into the air of the city enormous volumes of heat vapor in addition to the steam of boiling water incident to cooking, manufacturing, and similar operations. While the atmosphere of London is thus being kept at the point of saturation, the manner in which the city is laid out prevents any free passage of wind to sweep away the super-abundant moisture. London is made up of a congeries of towns scattered over a hundred square miles or more of area, each with its peculiar net-work of streets and roads, and all grown together into such a snarl of passages, all short and nearly all crooked, that a hurricane would be confused and lost in an attempt to pass through the city. No other large city in the world bears any comparison with London in this respect. All other large cities have long thoroughfares through which the wind can sweep their entire length or breadth. In most cities such avenues are not only long and broad but measurably straight. The nearest approach to such a thoroughfare in London begins at Shepherd's Bush and runs along the Uxbridge road, down Oxford street to Holbert Viaduct. This allows the west winds to penetrate to the very heart of the metropolis, and it is a fact well established by observation that this route is singularly free from fogs. The native Londoner is apt to deride the chess-board plan of most American and many European cities, with streets crossing each other at right angles and running in monotonons straight lines, mile after mile. This plan may not lend itself so readily to architectural effects as the short and tangled streets of London, but its sanitary and commercial advantages are beyond question. It may be that after all is said and done London may have to choose between enduring an almost ever-present fog or the breaking up of its beloved labyrinths by cutting broad and straight avenues, in various directions, across the length and breadth of the city.

The Rose of Sharon.

The so-called Rose of Sharon is one of the most exquisite flowers in shape and hue. Its blossoms are bell-shaped, and of many mingled hues and dyes. But its history is legendary and romantic in the highest degree. In the East, throughout Syria, Judea and Arabia, it is regarded with the profoundest reverence. The leaves that encircle the round blossoms dry and close together when the season of blossoms is over, and the stalk, withering completely away from the stem, the flower is blown away at last from the stem on which it grew, having dried in the shape of a ball, to which is carried away by the breeze a great distances. In this way it is borne over the wastes and sandy deserts, until at last, touching some moist place, it clings to the soil, where it immediately takes fresh root and springs to life and beauty again.

Great Storm in the Sun.

Observers of the sun found indications of intense commotion on the 11th, 12th and 13th of August. The sun spots were numerous, large and active, and protuberances shot up their rose-colored tongues with increased force and velocity from the surface. The earth made instantaneous response to the solar storm. A magnetic disturbance suddenly commenced, accompanied by an unusual exhibition of earth currents continuous and strong. It is years since the Greenwich observatory has recorded magnetic disturbances of equal magnitude, and it sends forth a timely warning to telegraph engineers, and especially to those concerned in the laying of submarine cables, that earth currents may now become frequent as compared with the quietness of recent years. A superb exhibition of aurora accompanied the magnetic disturbance. An observer at the Stoneyhurst Observatory describes it as recalling the magnificent displays of 1869, '70 and '71, while the play of the magnets was one of the most violent ever recorded at that observatory. The auroral display was extensively observed in England and Scotland. One observer describes it as an outburst of streamers, appearing like wavy, swaying curtains from the zenith to the near horizon, with the loveliest green tints near the zenith; another writes that the streaks extended from horizon to zenith, the color being principally pale blue with a reddish tinge; another paints the display as a brilliant band of white light followed by streamers, each streamer fading away before the succeeding one became very bright, and still another records a glowing celestial picture of the northern horizon skirted by a bright white haze, terminating in an ill-defined arch, from which sprang a large number of broad streamers, stretching toward the zenith. The same phenomenon was seen by American observers, although it did not receive the attention bestowed upon it by European observers. It is evident, however, that the epoch of grand auroras and magnetic storms has returned, and that our northern skies for months to come will probably be lighted with auroral flames. More earnestly than ever arises the question of the cause of the sun spot cycle and its intimate connection with electric and magnetic phenomena. No one doubts that the commotion in the solar orb is reflected on the earth in the flashes of auroral light and the erratic movements of the magnetic needle. We can see the cause and note the effect. But no one, if the theory of the distributing influence of the great planets is rejected, has found the clew to the secret of sun spots. We can only grope in darkness while we wait for persistent searchers to solve the problem, and admire with mingled reverence and awe the mighty power with which the sun sways his retinue of worlds, and the strength of the sympathetic chord by which each planet in the system reflects in auroral light and disturbed magnetism the abnormal condition of the great central orb.

A New Thing in Optics.

Professor Merrill has long been of the opinion that the telescope is a clumsy method of supplying the deficiency of eye power, and some months ago he undertook to ascertain if there was any way by which we could be able to dispense with artificial lenses. It is a well ascertained fact that persons who are near-sighted, or in other words, can see only such objects as are near to them, have the ball of the eye globular and protuberant, while those whose vision enables them to see objects at a long distance from them have the eye flattened and sunken. The obvious explanation of the fact is the theory that when the eye is flattened, the lenses are compressed, and thus focal distance is increased, while the opposite effect follows the too great rotundity of the eye. Acting in accordance with this theory, he conceived the plan of increasing the power of the eye, not by using artificial glass lenses, but by improving the natural lenses. He designed an instrument, consisting of two small metalic disks, each pierced with an exceedingly small hole, and connected by a light steel band. These disks are to be placed one directly over the centre of each eye, while the steel band passing around the head, holds them in place. This band is so made that it can be shortened or lengthened by turning a thumbscrew, and of course, just in proportion as it is shortened the disks press against the eyes and flatten them. The inventor tried his instrument upon himself before exhibiting it to anyone. He found that when the disks were put in position and the screw was gradually turned his power of seeing distant objects steadily increased. A very slight increase of pressure on the eyes gave a very marked increase of visual power. He made experiments both by day and night, and in every case with marked success. He found that in the daytime he could read the *Times* at a distance of twenty rods by giving the screw two complete turns, and at night he could perceive the moons of Jupiter and the ring of Saturn with six turns of the screw. Up to this point, the operation of the instrument was quite painless, but any attempt to give greater eye-power was attended with a sharp pain in the eyes and a dazzling light, which rendered all objects invisible. Professor Merrill has calculated, however, that six turns of the thumbscrew give his eyes a power equal to that of a refracting telescope of forty-two feet focal distance, and that, in fact, there is no telescope in existence which has anything like the power of his eyes when they have been properly adjusted by the help of his new instrument.

"Squeezer, Sir!"

A gentleman residing in the suburbs of Detroit, finding that his otherwise well-ordered household was without that indispensable article of modern civilization known as a lemon-squeezer, and having tried for several days in vain to think to bring one out with him from town, finally directed his man to remind him of it on the following morning before his departure for the city. Standing on the door-step after breakfast the next day, and just as he was about to bid his wife his usual affectionate farewell, he heard, in stentorian tones from the region of the stable the words, "Squeezer, sir!" The lady was startled, and it was well for the faithful domestic that his employer had only just time enough to catch the train; but there is now a lemon-squeezer of the latest pattern in the house.

A WAG got hold of an editor's whisky bottle and labelled it, "To be continued in our necks."

Marriage in Poland.

In Poland it seems, it is not the would-be bride groom who proposes to his lady-love, but a friend. The two go together to the young girl's house, carrying with them a loaf of bread, a bottle of brandy and a new pocket-handkerchief. When they are shown into the "best" room the friend asks for a wine-glass. If this is procured at once, it is a good sign; if not, they take their leave without another word, as they understand their proposal will not be accepted. Suppose, however, that the friend drinks to the father's and mother's health, and then asks where their daughter is, upon which the mother goes to fetch her. When she comes into the room the friend (always the friend) offers her the glass filled with brandy. If she puts it to her lips she is willing, and then the proposal is made at once. But it is the fashion to refuse it several times before finally accepting. Then the friend takes out the new handkerchief and ties the young people's hands together with it, after which it is tied around the young girl's head, and she wears it as a sign of betrothal until her wedding-day, which is very soon afterwards, as on the Sunday following the proposal the banns are published. On the wedding-day all the bridesmen and bridesmaids go round to the friends and acquaintances of the two families and invite them to the wedding. At each house they must dance a Cracovian. (Let us hope that the dance is a short one, for the sake of their feet and breath.) During this the bride is being dressed by other young friends of hers, whilst young men sing virtuous strophes to her When all the guests are assembled the bride kneels for her parents' blessing, and then she is placed in a carriage with her betrothed and friend. Upon returning home bread and salt are presented to the young couple, and wheat is thrown over their heads. This wheat is picked up and afterward sown; if it bears good fruit the young couple will be prosperous. Dancing, singing and feasting are kept up till morning, when the young couple are accompanied to their room. But before then the bride's hair has to be *cut off*, and she is *coiffee* with the matron's cap. This custom is terrible, but it has to be complied with. The wedding festivities are kept up for seven days and seven nights without interruption, after which the wedding visits begins, commencing with the oldest proprietor or lord of the neighborhood. Once upon a time this visit was paid on the wedding-day, but now it is delayed until after the last wedding reel has ceased. It is better thus.

Tiger Hunting.

In 1833, in the month of April, when encamped at Sirpur, the villagers gave Outram information of a tiger that had been marked down in the thorny jangal to the north of the village. This part of the country was plain, and there was no hill or ravine near. Outram started on foot, spear in hand, a follower carrying a rifle, and some six others bows and arrows. The tiger broke ground on their approach. Outram followed him on foot three miles, and eventually speared him to death. This act, it is affirmed, has never been equaled before or since in Kandesh. On another occasion he stood spear in hand, like a gladiator in the arena of a Roman amphitheatre ready for the throwing open of the wild beast's cage. The bushes were set on fire, and the tiger, by no means relishing the smoke, came, puffing and blowing like a porpoise, every five or six seconds, to get a little fresh air, but, scenting the elephant, he was always fain to retreat again. This sort of work went on for some time, and bush after bush blazed away without producing the desired effect. I could not have stood the suspense when life was at stake. At last there was a low, angry growl, and a scuffling rustle in the passage. The tiger sprang out, and down descended the long lance into his neck, just behind the dexter ear. With one stroke of his powerful paw he smashed the spear close to the head. This was a pretty business. Mr. Tiger one step below, with the steel sticking in his neck, which by no means improved his temper, had gathered his huge hindquarters below him for a desperate spring, and my friend, armed after the fashion of the South Sea Islanders, standing on a little mound, breathing defiance and brandishing his bamboo on high. Eventually the tiger was shot by one of the party. Outram had some narrow escapes. Once, while pursuing a tiger on foot, his companion being on horseback, the animal charged, seized Outram, and rolled down the hill with him. Being released from the claws of the ferocious beast for a moment, Outram, with great presence of mind, drew a pistol he had with him, and shot the tiger dead. The Bhils, on seeing that he had been injured, were one and all loud in their grief and expressions of regret; but Outram quieted them with the remark: "What do I care for the clawing of a cat!" This speech was rife among the Bhils for many years afterward, and may be so until this day.

Marriage in the Celestial Empire.

Thirty pairs of embroidered slippers are necessary for the trousseau of a Chinese lady of position, and her boudoir is crammed with confectionery, and fruits, burnt almonds, barley sugar, syrup of aloes, oranges, ginger, and shaddocks, in confusion with rich silks, jewels of wrought gold and precious stones, rings, bracelets, cases of nails, bodkins for the hair, and a thousand other charming nick-nacks. In this strange country a young girl when she marries never has a dowry. She is literally purchased either by the husband himself or by his relations. Although she may have no brothers, she cannot inherit any portion of her paternal fortune unless her father makes an express declaration in her favor. Such arrangements are always completed before the marriage, and are usually negotiated by agents, called, "Me jin." The young *fiance* is next presented to her husbands's parents. The husband himself she never sees until the wedding day, when she is carried in a closed chair to the house. The key of the chair is handed to the bridegroom, who opens the door, and if the lady within pleases his taste he holds out his hand to her; if not, he slams the door, and the engagement is at an end, the girl's parents having the right to retain the purchase money.

"WELL, Pat, Jim didn't quite kill you with the brickbat, did he?" "No; but I wish he had. "Why so?" "So that I could have seen him hung, the villain!"

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Rev. S. Smith will preach next Sunday evening—English.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday morning.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Protracted meeting in progress in Penns Creek church. Organ dedication on Sunday.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Offic'al Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.

Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.

Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Dlven.

Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.

Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Barchfield.

Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.

District Attorney—David F. Fortney.

Sheriff—John Spangler.

Treasurer—Adam Yearick.

County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.

Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.

County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.

Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.

Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.

Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.

County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.

Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.

Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

A merry, merry Christmas, and a happy happy New Year---to all our Friends and Patrons, to the Community in General and to the World at large.

GEN. GRANT is fast becoming an elephant on the hands of his friends, which means that they are sorely perplexed what to do with him. He was sent abroad on a trip around the world to train him for a third term of the Presidency. The scheme failed utterly and always will fail. Next our New York snobs try to raise a pension fund of half a million for *the greatest soldier of the age*, bnt succeed to rake and scrape together only about $50,000 in subscriptions. Again did his friends throw out feelers as to how the Republicans of Pennsylvania would like to be represented in the U. S. Senate, by the great smoker; but our radical friends know very well that even they have at least five hundred men in the state more fit for Senator than Grant. They say "No, thankee," and that plan is dropped. Last of all comes poor Hayes in his recent annual message and reccommends that a *new* office—Captain General—be created for Grant's especial benefit. Hayes thinks that such an arrangement "with suitable provisions realating to compensation, retirement and other details would be warmly approved by the country. Herein he exhibits an ignorance of the sentiments of the people that is really deplorable in a President. The country has more than enough of Grant in any possible shape.

If Senator Conkling again takes it into his head to show up somebody as a *liar* he will likely confine himself to his own ilk and kind—the job might not be so difficult there. For the next decade he will hardly lay his foul hands on so great and pure a man as Senator Bayard. The Delaware statesman makes the fur fly from the conceited pate of the lordly libertine of New York.

DIPTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

The Latest Cures Suggested for these Dreaded Diseases.

The prevalence of the two diseases above named, in any community naturally causes alarm and anxiety among parents and the question is frequently asked, what is a sure preventative against these dreaded diseases? Since diptheria has made such havoc with little folk in the rural districts the past fall, and has swept a number of family pets into early graves any simple and well recommended remedy will be hailed with interest. A reliable correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows on the subject:

"A year or two ago our housemaid, after a day's illness—fever, throat obstruction, etc.—went to bed about noon, thoroughly sick. Our doctor in the afternoon decided that she was suffering from diptheria. Toward evening my youngest child, about three years old, who had been ailing somewhat all day, manifested the same symptoms, and also became quite sick. On reaching home at night I at once placed in a tumbler enough black oxide of magnesese to cover the bottom to the depth of half an inch, and added sufficient common muriatic acid to form a thin paste. Stirring this mixture with a glass rod every few minutes, and holding the tumbler at arm's length to avoid direct inhalation of the fumes given off, I walked slowly through every part of the house, leaving the windows open at top and bottom to provide the free circulation of air, and not forgetting the cellar.

"Next day the housemaid attended to her usual work, and the child showed no signs of ill health. I spoke of the circumstance to my brother, and, some time after, his child, who had been playing with a neighbor's child not fully recovered from scarlet fever, became sick, and showed the early symptoms of that disease. My brother adopted the measures I had employed, with the same results, the child being quite well next day. Since then other persons to whom I suggested this simple preventative have tried it and found it effective. I have used it whenever any member of the family has manifested one of the symptoms which usher in any one of the many diseases, and my children, in their eighth and sixth years, have not as yet suffered from any ordinary disease of childhood."

THE
PHILADELHIA
TIMES

The Times for 1881.

THE TIMES will enter the New Year with a larger circle of regular readers than it had at any previous period of its history, and the important events of the next year must steadily enlarge the field of independent journalism.

A new administration will be inaugurated; new political occasions will create new political duties; the great commercial and industrial prosperity of the country must stimulate progress and thrift in all sections, and the tendency of political power will be toward corruption and despotism, as it ever is when the people are diverted from the stern criticism of authority by peace and plenty.

THE TIMES will be in the future, as it has been in the past, absolutely independent of political parties, but earnestly and fearlessly devoted to integrity and patriotism in our statesmanship and to the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. Dependent party organs will continue to babble about party men and party measures; to excuse the public jobber and the demagogue; to suppress, pervert or deny the truth when party intersts demand it, and to lavish the regulation praise of the servant to the master; but the growing intelligence of the age daily multiplies the readers of the independent newspaper, and the journals which best reflect the rapidly increasing independence of the people will be the great American journals of the future.

THE TIMES aims to reach the highest standard of the independent newspaper. It fearlessly opposes corruptionists and rings in all parties, whether in city, State or nation. It opposes every form of imperial political domination, whether represented by an individual, by a faction or by a party. It opposes sectionalism North and South as the demon of the Republic, and it demands public tranquility and the supremacy of liberty and law for every citizen of the Union.

THE TIMES will begin the New Year strengthened in all of its already exceptionally strong departments. Its Annals of the War will be continued in the WEEKLY EDITION, with specially interesting extracts therefrom in the other editions, and the contributors for 1881 to this important feature of the paper will be from the most distinguished soldiers and civilians of both North and South. Its large list of contributors in this and in foreign countries will be more than maintained; its reliable news correspondence is unsurpassed by that of any other journal of the country; its various departments essential to a complete newspaper for the home and family circle are constantly enlivened by fresh writers, and it will maintain the position it has won solely on its merits, as one of the most reliable and complete newspapers of the world.

TERMS: DAILY—delivered by carriers, for twelve cents a week; mail subscription, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month, postage free. SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, two dollars a year, postage free; single copies, four cents. WEEKLY—Published every Saturday morning, two dollars a year; five copies $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy sent free to the getter-up of a club.

Address THE TIMES,
TIMES BUILDING, Philadelphia.

Judge Strong, the only Pennsylvanian on the Supreme Bench of the United States, has resigned, and Mr. Hayes with indecent haste appointed Hon. Wm. Woods, of Montgomery, Alabama, but formerly of Ohio, as his successor. It is said that Mr. Woods has no proper qualifications for the high office, but he is an Ohio man and doubtless has at some time confered personal favors on Hayes, and these considerations are of more account, it seems than the public good.

We hope the senate may promptly reject the discreditable appointment.

The Philadelphia *Times* has made a poll of the Republican papers and Republican members of the legislature in reference to their choice for the U. S. Senator, and the result is that Hon. Galusha A. Grow has a majority of the former and a plurality of the latter. He is the best man in the state for the position, but if the Camerons say that he can't be elected then he won't be, of course not.

The New York Board of Aldermen defeated Boss John Kelley for Comptraller by electing Allen Campbell. This puts the Boss out in the cold where he should have been years ago.

The President has appointed Gen. Hazen to the position of Chief Signal Officer. The appointment is very impopular and the Senate will very likely reject it.

A FIGHT WITH HYENAS.

From the Richmond (Va.) State.

Saturday afternoon Stanley Carl, the superintendent of the menagerie attached to Coup's circus, now at the Tredegar Works, narrowly escaped being torn to pieces by hyenas. Nothing but his nerve and great presence of mind saved him from a horrible death. The animals, it seems, began fighting among themselves and Mr. Carl, in order to quiet them down, entered the cage with a club and attempted to separate them. The beasts at once stopped fighting and flew at the superintendent, one of them seizing a hand and biting off a finger. Mr. Carl fought desperately with the club, knocking them down time and again, but it had very little effect upon them. He finally succeeded in getting hold of a pitchfork and after repeatedly driving the sharp iron prongs into the animals, kept them at bay and ultimately worked his way to the cage door and succeeded in making his escape. One of the hyenas, it is said, will die of the wounds received, Mr. Carl's wounds are not considered fatal. His hands were badly lacerated.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any canse; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

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A WARNING FROM THE GALLOWS.

SHERBROOKE, Quebeck, December 10.—Wm. Gray, for the murder of Thomas Mulligan, in September last, was hanged in the jail yard this morning, at 8 o'clock. The prisoner slept well last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. When asked on the scaffold if he had anything to say, he replied in a strong voice: "Yes, I wish to make a statement. I am an innocent man." He said his sole offense consisted in stealing the articles belonging to the murdered man, which were found in his possession, which he said his wife compelled him to do. He advised all young men to avoid rum and bad women, saying it was these two evils which had brought him to the gallows.

Obligation of Members of Families.

In Judge Taylor's court, in Philadelphia, the other day a case was decided which should remind everybody of a matter of law which very few people carry in their memories. It is this: The father and grandfather, the mother and grandmother of any person unable to take care of himself or herself, are each and all of them bound by law—if able—to contribute to the support of an impoverished child or grandchild. And the law provides for the reverse of this case by requiring the children and grand-children when they or any of them are able to do so—to contribute to the support of an impoverished father, mother, or grandmother.

Writing His Signature Four Thousand Times a Day.

One of the busiest men in the country is the treasurer of the United States. He has to sign his name about 360,000 times a year. Just at present he is more engaged than usual, as, owing to the large payments of the season, he has to sign 57,000 checks and warrants on maturing obligations between the 19th and 24th of this month. This is an average of 4,000 a day, Sundays included. If any one desires to taste the sweets of office, let him sign his name 4,000 times a day for a fortnight.

IMPALED BY A BAYONET.

ALTOONA, December 13.—William McIntyre, aged thirteen, son of a track foreman at Holidaysburg, rolled off a lounge in his father's house to-day and fell on the point of a rusty bayonet with which he was playing. The bayonet entered his neck near the right ear, and was forced clean through his neck, emerging just below the left ear. The father drew the bayonet, but there is no present hope of the boy's recovery.

Thomas Jefferson, the great American statesman, after many years of public service, uttered these very forcible words:—"The habit of indulging in ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public than all other causes, and were I to commence my administration again with the experience I now have the first question I would ask respecting a candidate would be: "Does he use ardent spirits?"

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, so't and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

NOTICE.

Those of our readers desiring steady and profitable employment, or valuable reading matter cheap for 1881, should send 15 cents to the FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING CO., 15 Dey St. New York, for a complete set of their publications and Illustrated Catalogue, containing list of premiums, &c., or $1.50 for a complete a year's outfit of 12 beautiful chromos and our Premium Book of Valuable Information, containing over 500 pages, with sample copies of all our publications, &c. See advertisement in another column.

An active agent wanted in every town—twenty to thirty dollars can be made weekly. Their Illustrated Publications with their new Premiums, take at sight.

Do not delay if you wish to secure your territory.

Address **Frank Leslie Publishing Co.,** 15 Dey St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Miles Township near Stover's place, On Friday Jan. 21st, 1881

All that certain tract or piece of ground, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines Geo. Wohlfert and others. Containing sixty acres more or less about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day when terms will be made known by

J. H. REIFSNYDER,
Assignee of Geo. Fiedler.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about two miles east of Rebersburg, on or about the last of Sept. 1880, a red heifer, white along the belly, white spots at head and a cut in right ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 9th, 2m. WM. KREAMER.

TRY
THE
NEW YORK OBSERVER
THIS YEAR.

The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.

Send for Sample Copy—Free.

NEW YORK OBSERVER,
37 Park Row, New York.

NOTICE.

THE BEST OFFER YET MADE.

FOUR OF FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLICATIONS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $2.50.

The Frank Leslie Publishing Co., 15 Dey St., New York, will send FRANK LESLIE'S FAMILY FRIEND, a 16 page illustrated paper, for only $1.00 per year.

FRANK LESLIE'S YOUNG FOLKS devoted to the interest of young people, and containing much to interest those of a more mature age. This paper contains 16 pages of illustrations and valuable reading matter. Just the paper for young children. Price, per year 50 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST AND WORKING FARMER, a 16 page illustrated paper, for only $1.00 per year.

FRANK LESLIE'S PULPIT OF THE DAY, a 16 page illustrated paper. Just the paper for Sunday reading. Price only 75 cents per year.

Or all four of the above publications for $2.50 per year.

Any person desiring to act as our agent, on sending us $1.50, will receive prepaid, sample copies of the above publications, together with a complete agent's outfit of 12 beautiful premium chromos, also a copy of our Book of Valuable Information, of over 500 pages, containing an illustrated Dictionary of every useful word to be found in the English Language, Medical and Household receipts, Legal advice and forms, articles on etiquette and letter writing, advice to merchants, clerks, mechanics and farmers.

Samples of all our Publications and Illustrated Catalogue (without premiums) for 15 cents. All desiring steady and profitable employment should send at once before their territory is taken.

Address FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING CO., 15 Dey Street, New York.

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PHILA.
Branch
CLOTHING
HOUSE

Has now opened its

Immense Stock of

Fall & Winter

Clothing.

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Suit your

eyes, your person and your

POCKETS.

Samuel Lewin, Manager,
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BROCKERHOFF HOUSE
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First Class in all respects.

This is the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

Omnibus to all trains.

W. R. TELER, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 05 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport .	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ...	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia.	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 60 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

	WESTWARD.	1.	3.	5.
LEAVE		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Montandon		7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg	Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg	Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground		7 20	2 30	
Biehl		7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg		7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg	Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg	Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont		8 10	3 35	
Laurelton		8 20	3 50	
Coburn		9 50		
Arrive at Spring Mills		10 00		
	EASTWARD.	2.	4.	6.
LEAVE		A. M.	A. M.	P. M
Spring Mills			10 20	
Coburn			10 45	
Laurelton			11 55	4 05
Millmont			12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg	Arrive		12 20	4 40
Mifflinburg	Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg			12 45	5 05
Biehl			12 52	5 13
Fair Ground			1 02	5 23
Lewisburg	Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg	Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon		6 50	1 20	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Nos 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

DOMESTIC
IT STANDS at THE HEAD
SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC

LADIES!

USE
"Domestic"
Paper
Fashions

1993 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 Inches. Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

1880-1. 1880-1.

The Patriot Daily and Weekly, for the Ensuing Year.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY PATRIOT has been reduced to $1,50 per copy per annum.

To clubs of FIFTY and upwards the WEEKLY PATRIOT will be furnished at the extraordinarily cheap rate of 75 cents per copy per annum.

The DAILY PATRIOT will be sent to any address, during the sessions at Congress and the Legislature at the rate of 50 cents per month.

Under the act of congress the publisher prepays the postage and subscribers are relieved from that expense.

Every subscription must be accompanied by the cash.

Now is the time to subscribe. The approaching sessions of congress and the legislature will be of more than ordinary interest and their proceedings will be fully reported for the Daily and a complete synopsis of them will be given in the Weekly. Address

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
320 Market Street, Harrisburg.

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BELLEFONTE PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

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THE BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the Largest best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising a full line of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS
YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The pubic are cordiallay invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Respectfully Yours,

BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price, the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory
SALE
OF
DRY GOODS AT COST.

F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,

wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & SKIRTS, CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,

Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Street's, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME

KAMPS

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies WALKING SHOES,

just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent where-fore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP'S

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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TRADE MARK.
RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
NEW REMEDY. SURE CURE.
RHEUMATISM,

Which renders life a burden and finally destroys it, is permanently cured by this remedy. Stiff and swollen joints are restored to their natural condition.

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A single application gives relief. Cases of the *longest standing* are permanently cured by a single bottle.

CURES GUARANTEED

in every case. Money refunded to any one not relieved after a fair trial. For sale by all first class druggists.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Send for statement of cures.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.

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GILMORE & CO.,
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1880.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

"Landslide from the New Cash Store."

We can sell you goods 20 per cent cheaper than you can buy them in Penns Valley. "Overdrawn? "No sir, not up to truth by oceans. In every day-life you find shipwrecks, who, if they have to fight the battler over again, would fight and conquer under that excelsior Banner upon whose silken folds were printed in ineffaceable letters of gold, "that, silent, solid, omnipotent monosylable, "Cash," the secret of our low prices We submit our prices below, and all we ask is a comparison with old time prices."

We do not imitate in prices but lead prices to beat solid facts."

Rosted coffee	19 cents.
Green "	16 "
Essence "	2½ "
Corn Starch	9 "
Best white sugar	10 "
Good brown sugar	8 "
Rice	9 "
Ironstone china Teas	50 "
Common " "	15 "
Goblets	05 "
Turkey Red Hank'chief	10 "
Roller Suspenders	25 "
Fire Shovels	05 "
Barkers Horse Powder	15 "
Good Syrups	11 c. qt—40 c gal
Frishmuth Smoking Tob. original	09 "
Appleton A Muslin	07½ "
Bleached "	05 to 06 "
Dress Goods	05 "
Black Cashmere	50 "
Men's Hats	75 "
Boy's "	40 "
Men's Cardigan Jackets (lined)	1 00 "
" Gum Coats	2 00 "
" Kip Boots	2 00 "
Clares O. N. T. Machine thread	05 c or 58 " doz
12 dozen shirt buttons	05 "
14 Rows Pins	05 "
Good Over Alls	45 "
Suit Underwear, Shirt, Drawers	60 "
School Crayon	17 "
1 qt Harrisons W. Fluid	25 "
Ladies Felt Skirts	65 "

Large assortment of Ladies Coats, and Mens Gum Boots, lower than the lowest.

The New Cash Store,

Penn Street, Millheim, Pa.

---Potter, Greene and Fulton are the only three counties in the state which are not traversed by railroads.

—James C. Condo will offer a valuable home at public sale, on the premises in Georges Valley, Friday, 24, inst.

---A man in Bucks county has just ended a lawsuit of forty-two years' standing and recovered six cents damage.

---Read the article on *Diphtheria* and *Scarlet Fever*, in another column. The suggestions it makes may be invaluable.

—The Job work done in the Journal Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

---During the season just closed Lock Haven has manufactured about 35,000,000 feet of lumber, at an estimated value of $525,000.

—If you do not know just what to buy for a Christmas present, come to the Journal Store and we will help you out of your trouble.

—An infallible remedy for Fever and Ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly vegetable and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure.

—There is quite a spirited contest for the contracts of carrying the mails from Coburn to Millheim and from Millheim to Woodward.

—BIG BUSINESS.—Last Friday Gephart & Musser took in over 1200 bushels of wheat. Guess they are the boss grain dealers in the valley.

—YOU BET that business is booming at the Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store in Bellefonte. Good stock and low prices do the business—"*And don't you forget it.*"

—Our Friend D. M. Morris, Esq., of Logansville has been appointed a commissioner of Clinton county, to fill the unexpired term of John F. Price, deceased.

PRINTER'S SONG.

In seasons when our funds are low.
Subscribers are provoking slow,
And no supplies come in to cheer
The printer, at this time of year.

—Jacob & Elias Snook, Administrators of Levi Snook, deceased, will offer a valuable farm situated in the east end of Nittany Valley, at public sale on the premises, Jan. 27th next. See bills.

—A rigid enforcement of the tramp law has nearly cleared these professional beggars out of Cumberland county into Dauphin. The Harrisburg lock-up is sometimes filled with these vagrants.

—Chang, the Chinese giant who arrived at New York on Wednesday by the steamer Berlin, is described as nine feet in height. He is under engagement to Barnum & Co. for a year at $5.00 per week. His age is 33, he is the son of a Pekin merchant and speaks five languages. He refuses to be measured, and says he would die at once if he allowed this to be done, as it is a superstition with his people, amounting to a religious creed, that they should not be measured until after death.

—You can give your son or daughter no more valuable present than a bible, and the Journal Store is your place to get them, both good and cheap.

—Last week Mr. Wm. Voneida, of Woodward, slaughtered three porkers only eighteen months old, weighing respectively 567, 486 and 437 pounds—aggregating 1460. Whoever can beat or even match that within a radius of ten miles will please report.

—Very many people in town last Saturday. Most of them came to see the sights buy Christmas presents and shake hands with friends. Others no doubt came to increase the crowd. All are welcome to come again.

ORGAN DEDICATION.—A new organ has been placed into the Penns Creek Lutheran church, which will be appropriately dedicated next Sunday morning. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

LUCKY HUNTERS.—Robert H. and Albert S. Furst, of Cedar Springs, Clinton county, while out hunting a few days ago shot three deer inside of one minute, and within less than an hour thereafter, Albert shot a black bear.

—The Journal Store show cases and show window are the admiration of every one, without regard to age or sex, political party or denomination. For once public opinion is unanimous that we are head in tasteful display of goods. Fact.

THE BOYS.

Will give a public entertainment in the Town Hall at Millheim on Christmas evening Dec. 25th, 1880. The exercises will consist of dialogues, speeches, songs &c. A rich treat is guaranteed. Come one, come all. Admission, children—5cts. Adults---10cts.

NOTICE.

Wishing to close all my book accounts, I have determined to sell for cash or produce only from and after March 1st, 1881.

I will give my customers the full advantage of a strictly

CASH SYSTEM.

SAMUEL GRENINGER.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.—Next week will be the usual short but well-deserved winter vacation for printers, and no paper will be issued from this office. However we expect to keep open doors for our patrons and friends, who may wish to pay their subscription, buy Christmas presents for wife and children, or merely give us a friendly call.

—If you expect to make anything like a good appearance over the holiday season—we now address the masculine gender—you had better go to Bellefonte without delay and get yourself *suited* from head to foot at Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store. Go at once and you will feel thankful to us for the advice.

ATTENTION!

Mr. MICHAEL LAMEY'S gunsmith-shop, on Penn Street, Millheim is the place for the Finest Single and Double Barrel Guns, which will be sold at the lowest price. Also a full stock of ammunition for sale.

Repairing of any kind promptly and cheaply done.

A liberal patronage is respectfully requested. 4t

—The new Christ's Reformed Church at Madisonburg will be dedicated to the Triune God, Sunday, January 9th next. Divine Services will begin on Monday morning, January 3rd. and will continue during the week, mornings and evenings. Ministers from a distance will be present to officiate. The christian public is cordially invited to attend.

W. M. LANDIS, Pastor.

—Thomas Brookes, the colored blind man who has been for years an object of charity in the capital park at Harrisburg, was a Union soldier and lost his sight in the army. Through some active friends he has secured his back pay and pension, amounting to about $7000. He never paraded his soldier services, though that fact was well known and gave him immunity in the grounds.

—And now a gentleman in Harrisburg takes the floor and says that we will have a short and mild winter, and proves it by giving natural causes. He has had in his yard during the past summer and fall a number of land turtles. These, he says, when the winter is to be severe and prolonged bury themselves deeply under the ground. This year, he states, he noticed that his pets have only gone down under the earth, a short distance, and in several instances are barely covered, and he prophecies from this fact that the winter will be a short one.

—The following two items is all the Snyder county papers have in relation to the trial of the Kintzler murderers:

The trial of Israel Erb for the murder of Mrs. Kintzler, was commenced at Middleburg on Monday. It took a good portion of the day to get a jury, and on Tuesday evening as we left the attorneys were arguing a technical point, the defence claiming that the murder of the two people was one act, and as Mr. Erb had been tried for the murder of Mr. Kintzler and was acquitted, he could not again be tried for the murder of Mrs. Kintzler. The question was submitted to the jury. The point we should think would not be sustained by the jury.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

The jury now sitting on the trial of Israel Erb one of the men charged with the murder of the Kintzlers, were escorted up and down town on Wednesday morning, under guard of two Constables, to give them exercise.—*Muddleburg Post.*

LATER.

Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

Special to the PATRIOT.

MIDDLEBURG, Pa., December 18, 5,-25 P. M.—The jury in the case of the Commonwealth against Israel Erb, indicted with Emanuel Ettinger and Jonathan Moyer, at the September term, for the murder of Gretchen Kintzler, has just rendered a verdict guilty of murder in the first degree. A jury has been doawn in the case against Moyer. Ettinger was convicted at the September term of the same crime. The court has adjourned until Monday at 9 o'clock. W.

Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending Dec. 17, 1880.

No. of pupils, males—25, females—21. Total—46, No. admitted, males—1, females—0. Total—1. No, attending, males—24, females—13- Total—37. No, tardy, males—14, females—11. Total—25, average attendance, males—20, females---11. Total---31. Per cent. of attendance, males---83, females---80. Total---84. No. present every day, males ---11, females---6. Total---17. Visitors, ---2, visits by directors---1.

With but a few exceptions, this has been a profitable week. The attendance has been ordinary and the recitations have been reasonably good. But so far not a single parent has been in school, to inquire whether their children have all the necessary books, whether they are studying them, how they are improving them, and how they are behaving. All this they find out from persons who never see in side of the school room.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

A KIND REMINDER.—Would it not be a very suitable time, friends and patrons, during the holidays, to pay off the printer? It would suit *us* very well, we are quite sure. We have quite a number of small accounts on our books, for subscription and job work, which in the aggregate would make quite a respectable sum—for poor printers at least. Now please make up your minds friends, at once to settle and pay your accounts. You expect to come to Millheim, of course, some time during the holiday season, so you can very conveniently bring along the little sum due us, and of which we stand so much in need to pay current expenses and keep our business going. We have served you as regularly and faithfully as we knew how the whole year round, and it would be only fair if you would now cheer and encourage us with a little cash and a few friendly words. Think of it—do it, please.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Merry Chrstmas---Happy New-Year ---all!

Rev. Akers preached a capital sermon on Sunday.

Mr. D. M. McCool and Mr. L. C. Runkle, are the new counter-hoppers at Grenoble's store.

Duncan & son are in their new store room on water street. Look out for new goods and low prices.

Wednesday Mr. Cyrus Luse had a little fire at his shop. Some damage done but timely assistance saved the building.

Mr. Michael Nofsker while hauling logs made a turn a little too short and was thrown off. The horses ran away and were caught at Penn Hall. Be more careful Uncle Mike, lest you might be hurt.

Our School Directors have allowed the teachers four days to attend County Institute. That's the square thing, gentlemen.

Prof. E. F. Smith has three singing classes and also gives instructions on instrumental music.

W. B. Bitner has shipped over two tons of dressed poultry during last week.

UNCLE TOM.

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

A merry Christmas to all!

The Quarterly Conference of the U. B. Church convened in Rebersburg last Saturday. Elder Spangler was present and gave us several excellent sermons.

A few more days, girls, and, the leap year business must cease. In the mean time do not fail to take advantage of it; you know the boys are so slow about it.

Our little folks are looking forward with joy at the near approach of Santa Claus. I trust they may not be disappointed.

The Rebersburg Union Sunday School will have a season of festivity, next Saturday, in the shape of a Christmas Dinner.

The chief attraction here for Holiday week will be the musical convention under the auspices of the Reformed church. The proceeds will be applied to the purchasing of an organ for the congregation.

The sudden disappearance of Samuel Gramley, Esq., which took place on or about the 9th or 10th gave rise to considerable gossip as to its cause. Some few were content with the idea that he was after "*official business*," while others ascribed it to various causes, while his near friends were rather disposed not to attempt a solution. Time solved the problem satisfactory to all (?) He is a Bible reder, and doubtless saw the directions given in Genesis 2; 18, and *felt* inclined to obey its mandates. Well, he *did* obey, while away, and returned home with a help meet. She was a Mrs. Ocker from Snyder county. The "marriage feast" was celebrated on the 18th, at the 'squire's home, at which time many of his friends congregated to assist in devouring several turkeys and an inumerable variety of other goodies.

By the way, Mr. Editor, did you get a slice of the wedding cake? But undoubtedly you did. We were somewhat unfortunate in this respect, but nevertheless wish them "*glick.*"

QUIS?

Slice of the wedding cake, Mr. Quis, did you say? No-sir-ee!—not a piece even big enough to make a mess for a sick canary bird. How do you think, Mr. Quis, poor "we" feels about it? Why we are so overcome that we can only partially pronounce ourself. We feel slighted, almost insulted, grieved, hurt, ignored, discarded, on the one hand--and spiteful, hateful, glum, vindictive, revengeful, hopping mad and *very hungry*, all at the same time on the other hand. No, it is too much. Our broad shoulders can bear much—our big Saxon heart forgive much; but to be treated thusly by a dear friend, when the very least we did expect was a cake about the size of a grind-stone, upsets us altogether. [Ed]

MARRIED.

On the 14th, inst., by Rev. Noah Young, Catharine Ann Ocker of West Beaver Tp. Snyder Co. Pa., to Samuel Gramley Esq., of Rockville Centre Co. Pa.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., in Gregg township, after a short illness, Mr. George Mark, aged 70 years and 4 months.

Thus has another of Gregg township's old and respected citizens been gathered to the fathers. May he rest in peace.

FACTS!

1st. That the Journal Store is the best place in Penns Valley for HOLIDAY GOODS.

2nd. That we have the best and fullest line of SPECIALITIES ever offered in Millheim.

3d. That we can not possibly begin to enumerate our varied assortment of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, but invite our Friends and Patrons to come and see.

4th. That our customers are universally pleased with their purchases and most cheerfully "CALL AGAIN."

Prepare for Snow!

James C. Condo

AT

PENN HALL, PA.,

has just completed a lot of very superior

SLEIGHS,

which he offers at moderate prices. He warrants them made of first class stock by skillful and experienced mechanics. Give him a call before you buy elsewhere. He will guarantee satisfaction all respects. 47-3m

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.00
Wheat No. 2	90
Corn	45
Rye	65
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 50
Bran & Shorts, per ton	17@0
Salt, per Brl	1.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	60
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	25
Hams	12
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	30
Potatoes	
Lard	5
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain,
Cloverseed,
Fleur &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

FALL AND WINTER OPENING !!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING

in all its Branches a

SPECIALITY.

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CAL W ELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

PENSIONS!

BOUNTY. PAY FOR RATIONS, NEW AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND INCREASED PENSIONS obtained.—New laws, higher rates of pension The slightest disability, from wound, injury or disease of any kind entitles you to a pension Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.

Land cases promptly settled. Patents obtained. All kinds of government claims prosecuted Write at once for new laws, blanks and instructions, with two stamps. Address,
J. W. FLENNER & CO.,
Lock Box 314, Washington, D. C.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who's willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

PENSIONS.

EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury, is entitled to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED.—Many are drawing less than entitled to.—Thousands of Heirs entitled to Pension and Bounty. REJECTED CASES re-opened.

ABANDONED CASES finished.—Copies of Lost Discharges obtained.—Claims of every description prosecuted.—PATENTS PROCURED.

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Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C

FREE SAMPLES of two of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days.
American Manuf'g Co.,
25-3m City Mills, Massachusetts.

Bee Hive!

1880 FALL 1880.

This mammoth Dry Goods House is now opening its

SECOND IMMENSE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS,

For the Fall Trade of 1880.

Which in quality style and cheapness exceeds any former stock ever shown at the Bee Hive or any other store in this section of the State.

20,000 Yards of Dress Goods comprising almost every conceivable style and class.
Splendid all wool Black Cashmere only 35 cents a yard.
500 yards all wool Momie Cloth at 35 cents, worth 50.
1000 yards Twilled Cashmeres only 12 1-2 cents, worth 18 cents.
The largest stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Silk Velvets, and Fancy Trimming Goods ever shown in any store this side of Philadelphia.
25,000 yards of Calicoes and Muslins which we sell cheaper than any store will sell them.
2000 yards good dark Calico at 4 cents a yard.
1500 yards good yard wide, muslin, heavy, at 6 1-4 cents.
2000 yards best Brown Muslin made at 8 cents a yard.
1500 yards good Canton Flannel at 7 cents a yard.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin, cheaper than it has been sold for years.
Wonderful Bargains in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. An immense stock.
The Largest stock of Hosiery and Gloves ever shown in this city.
300 pairs Misses' Hose at 25 cents which would be cheap at 50 cents.
An immense stock of Embroideries, Laces, Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Ribbons, &c.
100 Ladies' Coats and Dolmans entirely new design; beautiful good and wonderfully cheap.
Blankets and Flannels; an immense stock at less than prices of one year ago.
Carpets and Oilcloths.

Have received an entire new stock of these goods which we are offering verp cheap. A good and hand-some Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a yard. Great bargains in Ready-made Rugs and Cotton Batts.

The reliability of the goods and the manner of our doing business at the Bee Hive have become so well established that our trade has wonderfully increased in 1880, and has grown to be immense, which has stimulated us to buy a larger stock this fall than ever before in the history of this popular Dry Goods House, besides having taken special pains in selecting some of the choicest and most fashionable goods to be found in the Eastern Markets, so as to supply all the wants of our constantly growing trade.

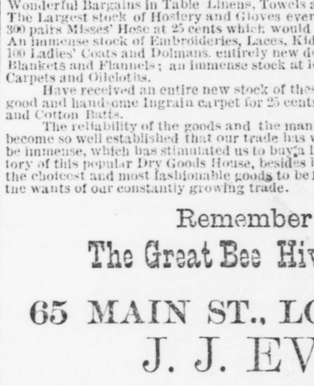
Remember the place:
The Great Bee Hive Dry goods House!

65 MAIN ST., LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT,
Proprietor.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF THE
White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO
54,853 Machines.
NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH
A RECORD OF POPULARITY.
It is the Lightest-Running,
Easiest Selling, and
Best Satisfying Machine
IN THE WORLD.
Agents wanted. For terms, address
White Sewing Machine Co.,
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JOHN S. FISHER,

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS.

REBERSBURG, PENNA.

Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

OPIUM HABIT Cured by the ONLY TRUE cure, in less time and at less cost than by any other means. No suffering or inconvenience. Treatment shipped to any part of the U. S. or Canadas. Full particulars free. Address,
(Established 1865) B. S. DISPENSARY,
Berrien Springs, Mich

RUPTURE The Imperial Truss is what you want. The greatest invention of the age! See our pamphlet. Sent free. Prof J. Y. EGAN, Oakdensburg, N. Y. 29-1y

UNDERTAKING,

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices. SHOP ON PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

LOSE, HARTER & CO.

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AGRICULTURE.

HOW SELLING MILK IMPOVERISHES THE SOIL.—From what has been said about the soil occasioned by the making and selling of butter and cheese, it will be readily understood that where milk is sold, all the mineral and nitrogenous constituents which it contains are lost to the soil. These elements have been estimated at fully two-thirds of all the cow consumes; and although this looks to be a large loss, it is without doubt correct. Prof. J. P. W. Johnston says: "Every forty gallons of milk contains one pound of bone earth, besides other phosphates. Estimating a cow to yield 750 gallons of milk per year, it will require 19 pounds of phosphate, equivalent to 50 pounds of bone dust. If the calf is sold off, we may assume there is a loss of twenty pounds of bone, and the waste of phosphate in the urine equals four pounds. And thus, for every cow a dairy farm maintains it will loss of earthy phosphates as much as is contained in fifty-six pounds of bone dust. This shows what must be returned to the soil, where milk is sold, if complete impoverishment of the land would be guarded against. We are well aware this presentation of the subject is not a new one, but we have deemed a recapitulation of these facts desirable on account of many recent statements to the effect that "the selling of milk is the most profitable branch of farming, where cows are kept." It does call for a less outlay of care, work and money, without doubt, but unless purchased manures are largely made use of there will be a constant drain upon the reserved fertility of the farm. This provided for dairying is profitable in this order; first, butter making; second, cheese manufacture; third, selling of milk.

DIARRHŒA IN FOWLS.—Recent scientific researches have proved that this disease is caused by a microscopic organism which is developed in the intestines, passes into the blood, and multiplies itself there with extraordinary rapidity. The parasite is ejected from the bowels, and may be taken by birds who pick about among the dung-heap, or eat the grains that have been soiled by contact with it. If a fowl dies, and there is any cause to fear that diarrhœa has caused its death, the birds should be immediately taken out of the poultry yard and isolated. The poultry-yard and poultry-house should be well cleansed, the dung removed, and the walls, perches, and soil washed with plenty of water. The water used should contain five grammes per litre of sulphuric acid, and a stiff broom or brush should be employed. When ten days have passed without a death occuring, the birds need remain no longer isolated, excepting those which shows signs of prostration, depression, or sleepiness. These simple means will be found sufficient to stop the progress of the contagion, and to prevent its return. If they are employed as soon as the disease makes its appearance, they will reduce the losses to an insignificant figure.

SWARMING EXTRAORDINARY.—D. N. Kern relates in the *Ohio Farmer* the following experience with a swarm of Italian bees: The first swarm came out May 5, and was put in a hive filled with comb. On the 19th of May the second swarm came out, and was hived with a weak swarm. On the 20th the third came out, and was hived with the second and the weak swarm. On the 21st the fourth swarm came out. Mr. Kern caught the queen and killed it, and put the swarm back to the old colony. On the 23d the fifth swarm came out. He caught two queens and killed them, and put the swarm back again. On the 24th, at nine o'clock A. M., the sixth swarm came out. He caught two queens again and killed them, and put the swarm back again. The same day, at three o'clock P. M., the seventh swarm came out again. This time he hived them in an old straw hive, and set them on top of the old hive. In the evening of the 25th he shook them down in front of the old hive again, and that settled for the time the swarming fever of the old hive. But on the 26th of June, the first young swarm threw out a very large swarm, and on July 3d threw out a second swarm, and about five minutes later a swarm came out of the old hive again. He hived both swarms together and sold them for $200 cash. All these swarms made 235 pounds of comb honey.

SMALL COMPOST HEAPS.—All farmers know the value of "compost" and how to prepare it. Many farmers manufacture hundreds of loads of the best manure in this way. They gather together on the premises forest leaves, corn-offal from fence-corners, muck from stalks, including the roots, weeds, vines, ponds and ditches, occasional sprinklings of lime through the mass, layers of barnyard manure, and thus build up oblong squares and let it remain over winter. When April arrives the mass has gone through fermentation and comminution, and presents a mound of fertilizing matter better than a small gold mine would be to the proprietor of the farm. But we want to see these compost heaps in the garden, and there is no reason why they should not be there as well as upon the farm. There is rubbish enough in the garden, with the assistance of leaves, some mold from the woods, if attainable; if not, from portions of the premises it can be spared; scrapings from the turnpike; manure from the stable, and every attainable substance that will decay through the winter. A little slacked lime will be a good assistance. A half dozen to a dozen loads of excellent manure will be manufactured by the time it is wanted in the spring, without incurring scarcely any expense.

THE VALUE OF STRAW.—Three hundred and eighty-three pounds of oat straw is equivalent to 100 pounds of first-class timothy hay for food for meat stock or horses. Wheat straw is about the same in this particular, while it takes 479 pounds of rye straw to make as much nutriment as there is in a hundred pounds of hay. Now if these figures are correct, and from the analysis made by competent chemists, there is no room for doubt on that score, it will be seen that such of the farmers the state who annually burn their straw are inflicting on themselves a loss that in the aggregate amounts to a good deal of money, while feeding straw exclusively to stock cannot be recommended. Its use once or twice a day on the farm is valuable and in many instance young stock will thrive on it all winter, even when they have no other food. As a matter of course the stock is all the better for a daily allowance of hay, but in no event should the straw on the farm be destroyed by burning it.

IN Saxony dairies, milk is kept from souring by passing a thin iron chain through the milk pans, the ends of which chain are kept constantly in cold water.

DOMESTIC.

RAG CARPETS.—A lady of large experience, in making these carpets, says that her way of collecting materials for them is as follows: When a garment is laid aside for good, my practice is to rip it to pieces, wash thoroughly, and cut, sew, and wind it into balls. I have a tight barrel, with a paper spread over the bottom, and a sprinkling of fine tobacco scattered over it. I put my balls in the barrel, and every spring cut the rags at my leisure. The children can sew and wind them just as well as any one. I sprinkle fine tobacco over the balls, and tuck an old sheet over them, cover the barrel up tight, and it is all right till I get ready to add another contribution. In this way I get my rags ready and keep the house clear from an accumulation of old, dirty garments, that are a nuisance any way. In making a carpet I allow a pound and a quarter of rags to fill a yard of cloth; for a room twenty-five feet square I calculate to have about thirty-five or thirty-six pounds of rags. If there are any odds or ends left over, they are woven into a rug, that can be spread before stoves or doors. *I never expend time or labor coloring rags.* The last carpet I made had rags enough for seventy-eight yards, and I never felt the labor at all; it was done at odd jobs, and I was astonished to find I had such a quantity finished. Allow three knots and a half of warp to the yard. The labor of reeling and coloring the warp is the hardest part of the work for me. I know ever so many people who color and pass a whole season over a carpet; but when it is done, it is only a rag-carpet. The prettiest one I ever saw was just brown and blue, narrow stripes of each and shaded from dark to light; a little black was woven in to give the dark contrast. One reason why we enjoy rag carpets is this: We are not afraid to use them, and when one is worn out we can make another just as good. Sweeping carpets wears them out faster than using them, by half. A stiff broom should never be used on carpets; picking up shreds and bits is the best way, and brush the dust off with a soft brush.

FISH FOOD.—Mackerel must be perfectly fresh, or it is a very indifferent fish; it will neither bear carriage nor being kept out of the water. The firmness of the fish, and the clearness of eyes, must be the criterion of fresh mackerel, as they are of all other fish. Cod is known to be fresh by rigidity of the muscles (or flesh), the redness of the gills, and clearness of the eyes. Crimping much improves this.

Salmon—The flavor and excellence of this fish depends upon its freshness, and the shortness of time since it was caught, for no method can completely preserve the delicate flavor it has when just taken out of the water.

Fresh Water Fish.—The remarks as to firmness and clear fresh eyes apply to this variety of fish, of which there are carp, tench, pike, perch, etc. Lobsters, recently caught, have always some remains of muscular action in the claws, which may be excited by pressing the eyes with the finger; when this cannot be produced the lobster must have been too long kept. When boiled, the tail preserves its elasticity if fresh, but loses it as soon as it becomes stale. The heviest lobsters are the best; when light they are watery and poor. Hen lobsters may generally be known by the spawn or by the breadth of flap. Crabs must be chosen by observations similar to those given above in the choice of lobsters. Crabs have an agreeable smell when fresh. Shrimps, when fresh, are firm and crisp. Oysters.—If fresh, the shell is firmly closed; when the shells of oysters are open they are dead and unfit for food. The small-shelled oysters are the finest in flavor. Larger kinds, called rock oysters, are generally considered only fit for stewing and sauces, though some persons prefer them.

FOOD FOR FAT PEOPLE.—There are three classes of food, the oils, sweets and starches, the special office of which is to support the animal heat and produce fat, having little or no influence in promoting strength of muscle or endurance. If the fat, therefore, would use less fat and more lean meats, fish and fowl, less of fine flour and more of the whole product of the grain—except the hulls—less of the sweets, particularly in warm weather, and more of the fruit acids in a mild form, as in apples, sleep less, be less indolent and labor more in the open air, the fat would disappear, to a certain extent, at least, with no less of real health. In food we have almost a perfect control in this matter, far better than we have in the use of drugs. If we have too much fat and too little muscle, we have simply to use less of the fat-forming elements, and more of the muscle food, such as lean meats, fish and fowl, and the darker portions of grains.

ANGEL CAKE.—One and one-half cups of granulated white sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, the whites of eleven eggs, one half teaspoonful of salt, mix flour and cream of tartar thoroughly together and sift, beat the eggs to a stiff froth, beat in the eggs and teaspoonful of vanilla, add the flour, which should be beat in lightly but thoroughly, and bake slowly for forty minutes.

HAY QUILTS.—Experience on cold nights among the Swiss mountains has proved that for winter warmth there is nothing equal to a hay quilt. This is nothing but a large square cotton bag, with a few handfuls of hay shaken into it; but is as warm as two or three blankets. It need cost almost nothing. The breadths of a very old cotton dress run together, or old curtains, or any other washed out material, will do for the large double squares, which should be as wide as the bed they are intended to cover.

TREATMENT OF BOILS.—Boils should be brought to a head by warm poultices of camomile flowers or broiled white lily root, or onion root by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or a lancet, but this should not be attempted until they are fully proved.

TO PREVENT MILK SOURING.—An effectual remedy for milk turning in summer time consists in adding to each quart fifteen grains of bi-carbonate of soda. This does not affect the taste of the milk, while it facilitates the digestion.

TO REMOVE GREASE, ETC.—An excellent recipe for removing paint or grease spots from garments may be had by mixing 4 tablespoonfuls of alcohol with a tablespoonful of salt. Shake the whole well together and apply with a sponge or brush.

GLYCERINE SOAP.—Take toilet soap, slice and melt with gentle heat, and add to one pound of soap one ounce of pure glycerine; when sufficiently cool make into balls,

HUMOROUS.

IN a murder trial in the United States a witness is giving his testimony as to the hour of arrival and departure of the steamers on which the criminal is believed to have travelled.

"Your Honor," asks one of the jurors, "I desire to ask the witness some questions."

"Very well," says the Judge, "proceed, sir."

"At what time did you say the boat left Chicago for Milwaukee?"

"At 7 o'clock in the evening."

"Sharp? Remember you are upon your oath now."

"Sharp."

"And you have supper on board?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it—by virtue of the oath you have just taken—a good square meal?"

"Well, it is pretty fair, as meals go."

"No evasive answer, sir. Your honor, I desire that the witness be instructed to reply to my questions in a postive and straight forward manner."

"But," says the Court, "while I have every desire to aid in eliciting the truth, I do not precisely see what bearing the questions you have asked has—"

"It is very important that I should ascertain the truth on this subject, Your Honor," says the juror.

"Why?"

"Because I'm going to Chicago myself next week, and I think of taking a return ticket by lake."

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post.*

THEY were playing a game they call euchre. She held both bowers and the king, and two aces of other suit, but she was a novice at the game. A young man who was teaching her looked at her cards and warmly exclaimed, "What a lovely hand!" She looked him straight in the eyes and murmured, "You may have it, if you want it." All the rest of the evening he wondered if he was the victim of a ldap year proposal.

"ANY good shooting on your farms" asked the hunter of the farmer. "Splendid," replied the agriculturalist, "there's a drive well man down in the clover meadow, a cloth peddler at the house, a candidate out in the barn, and two tramps down in the stock yard. Climb right over the fence. Young man, load both barrels, and sail in."

"I CAN'T go to the party to-night," said Jones; "the truth is, my shirt is in the wash." "Shirt in the wash!" shrieked Smith. "Why, man alive, have you but one shirt?" "One shirt?" exclaimed Jones in his turn; "you wouldn't want a fellow to have a million shirts, would you?"

"I SUPPOSE I am a great bore, papa," said a fond daughter, after she had teased her father half an hour for a new fall bonnet. "You may not be a great bore exactly," said her parent, "but you certainly artes'an well. His little joke made papa feel so good that he came down with the necessary check right away.

IT is said that there is nothing "loud" about that eight thousand dollar bonnet recently exhibited in New York. Nothing "loud," eh? The price is altogether too vociferous, too clamorous, too tumultuous for the average editor's pocket book. Some of 'em growl when they have to shell out only forty dollars for a new bonnet.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, she washed it off with Dobbins' Soap, and that's what made it so. (Made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) Try it once.

A LITTLE two-year old has been passing the summer with her uncle at Marblehead, Mass. One day he directed her attention to a passing sail, calling it a bark. After looking at it with earnestness she turned and said: "Uncle Harry, where is the dog?"

A NEW comedy, entitled "Needles and Pins," is now running in New York. If there is anything in a name it ought to be full of good "points." There should be no 'sticks' on the stage, though.

A SPORTSMAN at Dahlonega, Ga., falling in his attempts to shoot a wild turkey, threw down his gun and overtook the bird after a chase of two hundred yards.

AN Ohio girl sued a man for breach of promise and proved him such a mean scoundrel that the jury decided that she ought to pay him something for not marrying her.

IT all came from educating his daughter at a seminary. She reproved her father for wiping his mouth on the table cloth, and he went to the barn and hung himself.

A CALIFORNIA justice, in a moment of anger, said that the lawyers in a case on trial before him were no better than horse thieves. Then he apologized and fined himself $10 for contempt of court.

THE greatest lover of the human race is a Toledo man. When he slips down he prefers to have a crowd see him, so they can have the fun of laughing.

A SCHOOLMARM who whipped the wrong boy by mistake apologized to the irate parent by explaining that it was an accident caused by a misplaced switch.

A MAN may be very well behaved before marriage, but after the knot is tied he is inevitably "made fast."

HUSBAND—"Mary, my love this apple dumpling is not half done." Wife—"Well, finish it, then, my dear."

WHEN a Boston man invites you to dinner, and heads a postscript N. B., he means "no beans."

A RESOLUTION which will not go down when offered in a public meeting, has to be voted down.

THE reason men succeed who "mind their own business," is because there is so little competition.

"AH," said a deaf man who had a scolding wife, "man wants but little hear below!"

THE baker's business should be profitable; a good part of his stock is rising while he sleeps.

WOMEN resemble flowers. They shut up when they sleep.

LADIES will find relief from their headache Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Restlessness and the many ills the sex is at times almost universally subject to. Indigestion, Constant or Periodical Sick Headache, Weakness in the Back or Kidneys, Pain in the Shoulders and different parts of the Body, a feeling of Lassitude and Despondency are all removed by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is purely vegetable, is not injurious to the most delicate constition

"Being seriously afflicted with general debility and total loss of appetite for past three or four years, I tried Simmons' Liver Regulator, which has completely restored my appetite, and my health in general is greatly improved.

"MRS. EDMUND FITTON,
No. 51 Sellers street, Frankford, Pa."

The Moon's Force.—After getting somewhat accustomed to the greatness and strength of a bar of solid steel 15¼ feet square, imagine one which is one mile square—5,280 feet wide and as many thick. If it lay on the ground near the Catskill Mountains, its upper surface would overtop their highest summit by more than 1000 feet. it would be equal to 102,400 such monster bars as the last. Its lifting power would be nearly 240,896,000,000 tons. The mind is utterly unable to grasp such figures. The whole globe contains 1,200,000,000 inhabitants. If each man, woman and child could pull with a force of 100 pounds—a large estimate— to move such a weight would require the united efforts of two thousand such worlds as this. As I shall have frequent occasion to speak of the load which such a bar could sustain, I shall for convenience, call it in round numbers 240,000,000,000 tons, neglecting the other figures because the number is so inconceivably great that taking from it a billion or so of tons will alter the result less than one-half of one per centum. This bar is to be the unit of measure which I shall for the present employ. If a half dozen persons were asked how large the moon appears, they would give as many different replies: "The size of a cart wheel;" "Twelve inches across;" "The size of a dining-plate;" "As big as a man's head," etc. Probably no one would mention a smaller measure, yet a cherry held at arm's length much more than covers its disk. It is difficult to believe that so small a body exerts any considerable influence on the earth which seems so immensely larger. It is easy enough to admit that the earth holds the moon in its orbit, but that to do this, to bend its course into a nearly circular orbit, requires any great outlay of force, is not so clear. Our credulity would be taxed were we asked to believe that the moon in its efforts to move in a straight line would break away, although held by a bar of steel one foot square, for that means a force able to lift nearly 9,000 tons. An astronomer would grant it, making first a mental calculation to see if he were justified in doing so; but even he would hesitate, and perhaps would deny that it was possible the moon could pull asunder one of those great unit-bars one mile square, and equal to more than 27,000,000 bars each one foot square. But we would have not hesitation in saying, "impossible!" if told that, rather than change its course from a straight line to its present curve, our wilful little satellite would snap like pack thread not one, nor two, nor three of those unit-bars, but the united strength of 10,000—or, in other words, one gigantic bar whose section is 100 miles square. Yet, more than eight such bars, or, more precisely, 87,500 unit-bars would but barely deflect the moon in its present path.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this —*Traveller.*

Chloroform Asphyxia.—A case of inversion of the body in chloroform asphyxia is described in a St. Petersburg medical journal. The patient was an eleven years' old boy, in whose ear a pea had become imbedded. After numerous trials to rmove it, from thirty to thirty-five drops of chloroform were inhaled from a handkerchief in order to relieve the great pain which these trials caused, and the article was then easily removed. But scarcely had the inhalation ceased when the boy's pulse entirely failed, and he gave every sign of approaching death, and efforts of restoration of the usual kind were tried in vain for more than twenty minutes. His head and the upper part of his body were then turnst out of the window, to try the effect of the cool air; but, as no effect was thus produced, one of the assistants seized hold of the boy by the legs and hung him out of the window with his head downward, swinging him to and fro like a pedlum. After four or five minutes of this procecure the boy's death like appearance of face became reddened, and he uttered a cry, the respiration and circulation being restored after more than half an hour's arrest.

"While kneeling at the altar,
With Father Good between,
We'll call the world to witness
A match from CAROLINE,"

Toy Balloons.—A heated-air toy balloon is made with tissue-paper, a very light wire hoop with a cross piece, and a sponge; Cut the paper in shape like a lengthened quarter of orange peel, and after pasting the edges firmly together, joining them only at one end, paste the open end around the wire hoop. Soak the sponge with as much alcohol or turpentine as it will hold, and after fastening it securely to the cross piece of the hoop, light it, and the balloon will soon expand with the heated air, and rise. If the balloon is of colored tissue-paper, and it rises while the sponge is still burning, the effect at night is very pretty. A bunch of tow might be used in place of a sponge.

It has been proposed to utilize the swift current of rivers by systems of anchored floats carrying current wheels with dynamo electric apparatus. The electricity thus generated might be used for almost every purpose for which power is required, as well as for lighting towns.

THE gentlemen who essayed to serenade Miss. L., a few evenings since, should have had 'clear' throats, and their efforts would have been better appreciated. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy extant for a 'thick' or congested condition of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, giving instant relief.

Timely Discovery.

"Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment."—Job. This afflicted patriarch might have known of the useless and painful treatment of "Emeroids" in his own time, but his words would have been even more applicable had his prophetic eye looked down the long vista of medical history and witnessed the cruel, absurd and ineffectual treatment of Piles by the many schools of "great and aged professors," until at last a disgusted doctor pronounced piles "the opprobrium of the art. Dr. Silsbee has put to shame, by the simplicity and excellence of his great pile remedy, not only the whole family of quack nostrums, whose name is legion, but the pretended wisdom of the medical profession. This *Anakesis* (or pile remedy), is simple and easy of application, gives instant relief, and by combining the merits of a poultice to soothe, an instrument to hold up and compress the tumors, and a skilfully devised medicine applied directly to the diseased parts ultimately cures the worst cases of piles and keeps them cured. Half a million of persons pronounce *Anakesis* the most beneficent discovery of the age, and we believe them. *Anakesis* Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1 00, Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers by P Neustaedter & Co. Box 3946, New York.

Cause and Effect.

Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask an experienced physician the reason and he will tell you it is something that interferes with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserve perfect health.—*Household*

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties and stimulants and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are young and discretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languish-ness, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without *intoxicating*, take **Hop Bitters.**

Have you *dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint*, disease of the *stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves?*

You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters**

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, or literary brain nerve and waste, use **Hop B.**

suffering from any indiscretion; if you are married, suffering from ailing on a bed of sickness, use **Hop Bitters.**

Thousands die annually from some form of **Kidney** disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **HopBitters**

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoon to one pint of feed. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

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The Only Medicine

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why Suffer longer from the torment of an Aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

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